Christian white nationalism is an oxymoron, as Christianity is not a white religion and has no historical roots in the ancestral homelands of Europe. Originating in the Middle East, Christianity's foundation lies in Hebrew culture and traditions. The Hebrew Israelites who

played a central role in the faith's origins were not white, and the Hebrew language itself is Semitic, not Indo-European. This historical reality contradicts any notion of Christianity as a religion exclusive to white identity.

From its earliest days,

Christianity's expansion relied not on the inherent quality of its truth, but on the sheer quantity of its violence. Far from being a peaceful movement, Christianity's spread across Europe often came at the cost of white lives. In the Middle Ages, European pagans who resisted abandoning their

ancestral beliefs were frequently met with brutal persecution. A powerful example of this violence is the Massacre of Verden in 782 CE, when Charlemagne ordered the execution of over 4,000 white European Saxons in a single day for refusing to convert. This mass killing was not an

isolated incident but part of a broader campaign of forced Christianization that targeted indigenous European peoples. Pagan temples were destroyed, sacred groves desecrated, and ancient traditions erased, as Christianity imposed itself over native European cultures.

This historical legacy undermines any modern narrative of Christian white nationalism. The very idea is contradictory, as the triumph of Christianity was built on a legacy of bloodshed and cultural destruction that often targeted white Europeans themselves. The faith's origins and

spread stand in direct opposition to racial exclusivity.

Even within modern white nationalist circles, this contradiction remains evident. For example, Matthew Warren Heimbach, a white nationalist, once declared that he would

stand with a Black Christian before he would support a white pagan, demonstrating a deeper loyalty to religious identity over racial identity. Similarly, Andrew Wilson argued that Christians and pagans could never be true allies, even against a common enemy, and

went so far as to suggest that Christians would "shoot pagans in the back" if necessary. Some Christian Identitarians have even called for violence against white pagans, including disturbing rhetoric about harming pagan children.

Further highlighting this

disconnect, Alex Jones—a controversial figure—once stated that he doesn't care if America becomes more racially diverse, as long as those Americans uphold constitutional values. This perspective underscores a key truth: loyalty to Christian or ideological values often overrides

racial considerations within certain nationalist movements.

Additionally, the New Testament's teachings emphasize Christianity's universalist nature. In Galatians 3:28, the Apostle Paul states: "There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor

free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus." This passage underscores the idea that all people, regardless of ethnicity, social status, or gender, are equal and united as brothers and sisters in Christ.

Ultimately, Christian

white nationalism is a fundamentally flawed concept. The religion's Middle Eastern origins, its historical conflicts with indigenous European beliefs, and its universalist teachings about spiritual equality reveal the incompatibility of tying Christianity to a racially exclusive white

identity. The spread of Christianity was not driven by racial solidarity, but by a legacy of violence, coercion, and the suppression of native cultures—a reality that cannot be reconciled with any notion of Christian white nationalism.